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*Arrival at San Juan of disinfecting barge Defender.*SAN JUAN, P. R., *June 24, 1901.*

SIR: Confirming my cablegram of the 22d instant, I have the honor to report the safe arrival at this port of the disinfecting barge *Defender*. The barge and outfit are in good condition.

She has been temporarily anchored close to Miraflores Island, and will be made fast to a permanent mooring buoy secured by heavy ground tackle as soon as this can be put in place by the Light-House department. The superintendent of that department informs me that he has an old buoy and anchors which he will put in place for us at whatever time the light-house tender will next be in this port. If this date proves to be remote, I will endeavor to make arrangements to have the mooring buoy put in position at the expense of the Service, but I am of the opinion that there is no tug in this harbor capable of doing heavy work of this description. Meantime the barge is safely anchored as to ordinary weather conditions and is now perfectly secure unless a very severe storm should prevail, which is not anticipated at this season of the year.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,  
Chief Quarantine Officer, Porto Rico.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.*

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Three weeks ended May 17, 1901. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 58. No contagious diseases.

BRAZIL—*Rio de Janeiro*.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1901. Estimated population, 793,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 1 from enteric fever, 12 from smallpox, 14 from yellow fever, and 110 from tuberculosis.

CHINA—*Amoy*.—Two weeks ended May 11, 1901. Estimated population, 350,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Three hundred and twenty-five deaths reported from plague.

CUBA—*Santiago*.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 91, including diphtheria, 1, and 22 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 187, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; measles, 10, and 34 from tuberculosis.

*Roubaix*.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 135,733. Total number of deaths, 170, including diphtheria, 2, and 1 from whooping cough.

*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended May 30, 1901. Estimated population, 146,030. Total number of deaths not reported. Twenty-five deaths from tuberculosis reported.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of April, 1901. Estimated population,

404,000. Total number of deaths, 594, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 9, and 95 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.***—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 8, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 15.2 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,187. The highest rate was recorded in Gateshead, viz, 21.2, and the lowest in Derby, viz, 7.9.

*London.*—One thousand two hundred and thirty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 35; scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 15; whooping cough, 32; enteric fever, 6; typhus fever, 1, and diarrhea and dysentery, 17. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.2 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,632 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 12.9 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 7 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, and 12 from whooping cough.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 8, 1901, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,058,722. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.2, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 31.6 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 152 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 5 from whooping cough.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 8, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 19.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,656,625. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 13.7, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 21.4 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 625, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 21; scarlet fever, 1; smallpox, 1, and 48 from whooping cough.

**JAMAICA—*Port Antonio.***—Three weeks ended June 15, 1901. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported. The health of the port is good.

**JAPAN—*Nagasaki.***—Two weeks ended May 31, 1901. Estimated population, 131,701. Number of deaths not reported. No infectious or contagious diseases prevailing.

**MALTA.**—Two weeks ended June 8, 1901. Estimated population, 183,699. Total number of deaths, 67, including 2 from enteric fever.

**NICARAGUA—*San Juan.***—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 1,156. Total number of deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious diseases.

**SPAIN—*Valencia.***—Two weeks ended June 8, 1901. Estimated population, 204,000. Total number of deaths, 175, including enteric fever, 3, and 3 from smallpox.

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*Singapore.***—Month of April, 1901. Estimated population, 97,111. Total number of deaths, 805, including smallpox, 3; beriberi, 94, and 143 from phthisis pulmonalis.